Engraving by Venturini (1685): Fountain of the Dragons, also known as the Fountain of the Wheel.

the Emperors, having been named after the statues, no longer extant, of the four emperors who had built villas on Tiburtine territory, which originally decorated the niches. Alongside the huge and extremely deep niche hollow are four twisted columns covered with a grapevine pattern inspired by the Constantinian basilica of St. Peter's. According to the original plans, statues of Arethusa and two other nymphs (never sculpted) were to have gone in the niche. In the 17th century a stucco group of Pluto and Proserpine was instead set up here and hence the name of the fountain which serves as background for an open-air dining space.

Not far from the Fountain of the Owl is another remarkable complex known as the « Bollori » (« Boilers »). It acts as a stairway leading to the upper level. Upon the plinth of the parapets are forty-two low water jets which give the impression of emitting boiling water. The fountain was deemed « the villa's finest water view, » by Vincenzo Vincenzi, a master fountaineer of the 17th century.

On the third transversal axis we reach the fountains judged the villa's most important and perhaps, according to what the chroniclers of the day have left us, the most important in Italy. To the left, facing the palace, is the Fountain of Tivoli or the Oval Fountain, as it has been called ever since 1576 by the historian Zappi. The great waterfall alludes to the famous Tivoli cascades, the grottos to the mountains of Tivoli, and the statues placed inside it to the three rivers flowing through the Tiburtine territory (the Aniene, the Albuneo, and the Erculaneo). In the area of the fountain were two statues depicting Bacchus, representing the story of the god who was raised by a nymph, sister to his mother, Semele, when Semele was struck by one of Jupiter's